ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Lucia di Lammermoor."
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
MITROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

## Index to Aovertisements.

ANISTMINIS 3d Page 6th commit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—4th column.
AUTUMN RESORTS—3d Page—5th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.
BOAND AND LOOMS—3d Page—5th column.
FOAND AND LOOMS—3d Page—4th column.
DEUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—4th column.
DANGING ACADEMIES—6th Page—4th column.
DANGING ACADEMIES—6th Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
DKY GOODS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
DKY GOODS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—6th column.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—4th Sth and 6th columns.
INSURANCE—7th Page—4th Sth and 6th columns.
INSURANCE—7th Page—6th column.
LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—4th Column.
MAERIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—4th column.
MAERIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—4th column.
MINING—6th Page—6th column.
NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
POLITICAL NOTICES—5th Page—5th column.
FOEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—5th column.
FOEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—5th column.
FOEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—5th column.
FOEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—5th column.
FOEDSALS—3d Columns—5th Page—5th column.
FEMALE—3d Page—4th column.
FEMALE—3d Page—6th column.
FEMALE—3d Page—4th column.

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BANKING DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF FISH AND HATCH,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., } New-York, Oct. 8, 1880. We are receiving so many letters of inquiry as to the term

on which we receive deposit accounts of Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and individuals that we had it necessary, in order to save clerical labor in replying to each separately in manuscript, to issue this Circular for the general information M those who may desire to open accounts with a private banking house in this city.

We are prepared, on the terms mentioned below, to receive the accounts of responsible parties in good standing:

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2. We render accounts current, and credit interest as above, on the last day of each month.

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## New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A large meeting of Irishmen was held in Bradford on Saturday. - Admiral Seymour proposes that diplomatic agents instead of naval officers shall supervise the surrender of Duleigno. President Diaz reports that railroad building is making satisfactory progress in Mexico. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Grant arrived in

New-York yesterday and attended Dr. Newman's church, \_\_\_ John I. Davemport wrote a letter asking Mr. Kelly for evidence of colonization of voters in this city, - Mr. Beecher preached on "Fears and their Remedies," and Mr. Collyer talked about Mr. Moody. = A meeting in the cause of free churches was held in the Church of the Holy Communion. === T. H. Tibbles and Bright Eyes made addresses at the First Reformed Episcopal Church.

DOMESTIC.-The National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church began the celebration of their twenty-fitth anniversary in Baltimore yesterday. ==== There is keen rivalry cratic claim that General Hancock was alleged that attempts were made at Indianapolis to falsify dates in the interest of English, to break the force of the recent exposures. = Two persons were killed and several were severely inpred by the barsting of a boiler in Massilon, Ohio, Friday. .... A conflict between the Utes and the United States troops seems imminent. == A great snow and wind storm in the Northwest delayed trams and caused the loss of several lives on

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and colder weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 67°; lowest, 45°; average, 565so.

To-day is the only day remaining for registration in Brooklyn. Only two days for registration remain in New-York-Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 23d inst. Not so much as one Republican vote should be lost by a failure to register.

Republicans in every State should make a final searching inspection of their electoral tickets. There must be no ineligible candidates in those lists on the morning of the 2d of November.

A week ago Mr. Kelly was advising resist- its history without closed doors, talked openly ance to the United States Supervisors by men of the heavy registration in districts arrested for illegal voting; and Mr. Purroy that always go Republican. These admis-

emphasized his chief's meaning by swearing he would knock them down. A natural sequence of such declarations was the resolution of the Tammany Hall Committee to form Vigilance Committees in each district!

We are sorry that Mr. Augustus Schell has declined being candidate for the Mayoralty. If Tammany is to make the Mayor, it is not likely to select anybody else so good. If Tammany is not to make the Mayor, then it could not march to defeat more creditably than under Mr. Schell's banner. The conferences between the Democratic factions continue, and "harmony"-and chaos-reign supreme.

We have a serious word for Mr. Francis S. Lathrop, of New-Jersey. His present duty is to get the New-Jersey Central Railroad out of the hands of a Receiver;-not to further schemes for throwing the United States Government into the receivership of another doubtful election and possible Electoral Commission. He is paid to attend to his railroad work; and the Court and the Public have a right to insist that he do it. Governor Randolph and Fitz John Porter can travel up and down New-Jersey on the errands of the demoralized Democracy without anybody's having the right to object; but it would be becoming in Mr. Lathrop to let them alone, and mind his own business.

It is evident from the statement which President Diaz makes in his annual message that the Mexican Republic has awakened thoroughly to the importance of connecting the chief towns by railroads. He says that he bas given ten States authority to build railroads, and he speaks of ten lines which are being constructed. These include the Interoceanie Railroad at Tehnantepec, the line from Guaymas to our frontier, and the two great trunk railroads which are to establish communication between the Mexican Capital and the American system, with two branches to the Pacific. Such evidences of progress are significant in a country which a few years ago Vera Cruz to the Capital.

There is nothing better in the circular sent out by the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn than its reminder that New-York is to be " more than ever the battle-ground," and that this is no time for over-confidence. It is a small sacrifice to make for the country to give up the leisure hours of the coming two weeks to the work of canvassing voters, stimulating registration, and turning the stayat-home voter out of deors with a ballot in make this sacrifice to give General Garfield a majority in this State and in the Electoral College which cannot be ciphered away, will be doing more for the country than some of them perhaps realize. A second electoral dispute would not be likely to end as peaceably as the first. The Democratic leaders know that a Republican victory now will be regarded as the death-knell of the Democratic party, and that the fierce quarrels smouldering among the Southern Democrats will burst out in flame when there is no longer any hope of victory and plander for the united party. They are desperate, and will not stop at desperate acts. They can be cowed best by a majority for General Garfield which they dare not dispute.

It had been supposed that Mr. English had exhausted the public capability of contempt. But almost every day some new page in the man's life opens which makes us think that the half has not been told us. When Mr. English produced in defence of the pension charges what seemed to be receipts from several of the heifs, many Republican papers, among them The Tribune, hastened to admit that these proved that he had finally given up the money, although the essential facts of the completed fraud upon the Government, and the attempted fraud upon his relatives, remained unshaken because they rested upon documentary proof. But it now seems that Mr. English is not a man to be trusted to put forward even correct copies of court records in his own defence. Our Washington dispatches show that the copy of Mr. English's discharge as administrator, which was telegraphed over the country, was, curiously enough, ante-dated by a year, giving the impression that he settled with his heirs within six weeks after receiving the pension money. The receipts he gave did not es pecially mention the pension, as THE TRIBUNE noted at the time, while his voucher for expenses, of which a copy is given, raises a strong presumption that his settlement as ad ministrator had not included the pension. His total expenses were stated at \$3 50, and yet. as the recently published correspondence shows, he made a journey from Washington to Indiana in 1846, when travelling cost money, to get up the papers. Are we to believe that the frugal Mr. English, who even now sends his personal telegrams at the expense of his friends who receive them, collected when a young man \$3,964 for his relatives and paid the expenses of the operation himself? It is now stated, by one of his relatives, that he "satisfied" some of the heirs with a gift of \$50. Altogether it is a noble record.

KEEP AT THE WORK.

Two weeks only remain before the election. They ought to be two weeks of such constant, hard and organized work that the effect will be clearly apparent in the size of General Garfield's majority.

It is pleasant to rejoice over the signal victory in the West. The laugh we have had has been wholesome and justifiable. The great duty now is to keep the enemy in flight. We between railroad agents in Chicago. = The duty now is to keep the enemy in flight. We official reports at Washington discredit the Demo-believe they are thoroughly demoralized, and cannot pull themselves together in the brief hero of Gettysburg === It is time remaining before the decisive battle. They certainly cannot if we keep "pushing things." The worst blow that we can now give the Democrats is to show them that we have not given up working, have not sat down in fancied security to laugh over their discomfiture.

There is a suspicious unanimity in the talk of the Democrats of this city and Brooklyn that their opponents have the advantage of them, and in their frequent concessions that they can hardly hope to defeat Garfield. It is a favorite trick of the Democrats to Iull us into a feeling of security. They tried it with success in Maine, but they aroused us in Ohio and Indiana. It is not uncommon now in Brooklyn and New-York where they are concentrating their energies, since without an enormous vote in these two cities they cannot succeed anywhere, to hear well-known Democrats openly admit that the Indiana "boom" will give this State to Garfield. The Tammany General Committeemen without exception, at their last meeting, held for the first time in

sions are intended to deceive. Mr. Schell's retirement as Tammany's candidate for Mayor as a preliminary to securing harmonious action of all Democrats, was effected on Saturday evening with a candor and openness well calculated to lead us to say, "they

" give it up." It is true that the Republicans are registering strongly in both cities; and that many Democrats have failed to register. We know that not only from the Tammany confessions, but from our own local managers' reports. It is clear that many Democrats who have registered will vote with us on the tariff question. It is beyond doubt that we shall reap large benefit from the recent successes in the West. The Republican candidates may poll 80,000 votes in New-York County, but it will not so astonish Mr. Kelly if we cease to work between now and election day. The party has never been so well organized in this vicinity as at this moment; it is well directed, too, and is enthusiastic; but organization and direction and enthusiasm must be supplemented by earnest work in registering and polling our vote if we wish to reap the full measure of success. The remaining days for registration ought to give the Tammany Commit're still greater cause for discomfort. They know what they are themselves doing; and consequently they know what success we are having. It is important, above all things, that the registration of to-day in Brooklyn, and of Friday and Saturday next in this city, should show them that we have not merely sat down to crow over Indiana.

Especially ought the work of the merchants and manufacturers in this State and in Connecticut and New-Jersey, in educating their workingmen to see their interest in the great movements of national thought, the tariff question, to be kept up until the workshops are closed the night before election. It is proving most effective campaign work. And it is of the utmost importance that the Aspinwall organization for bringing voters to the polls should have the active aid of numbers of young merchants are massed on one side. The establishment could boast only of the English built line from and merchants' clerks, and plenty of the money of our manufacturers whose fight this is. Every Republican in the city can be brought to the polls such an organized band of workers supple menting and acting with the regular district organizations. If this work be done, and thoroughly done, we can show a vote for Gar- Congress. It was what our young correfield and Arthur of 70,000 Republicans and I spondent calls "an opportunity for political 10,000 Democrats. Such a vote will so reduce the Democratic majority in this Control that we shall carry the State without doubt. And to carry New-York puts beyond possihis hand. Men of either party who will bility any dispute in Congress, and the danger of another Electoral Commission.

> THE MEANING OF THE OCTOBER VICTORY. The country is not in favor of a change. That is the long and short of it. The Union does not wish to be ruled by disunionists, honest voters do not care to be ruled by dishonest repudiators, and a prosperous people refuses to trust a party which has no other excuse for being except that there was discontent with the hard times. Looking back seven years, we can see that the heavy pressure of a Democratic debt, caused by a Democratic rebellion, brought disasters upon the country in 1873. From that prostration the recovery would have been speedy, had not Democrats made every possible effort to break the public credit, to defeat plans of resumption, to inflate the carrency, and to break down the tariff. It was not possible for Republican leaders to carry through, against Democratic opposition, any plan of resumption more prompt and thorough than the one adopted. But it was not possible, under that plan, to know whether power to execute it would rest with the Republicans long enough to give it effect, until after the Presidential election of 1876. Hence political uncertainty intensified and aggravated financial uncertainty, until President Hayes had been mangurated. When the Republicans had gained power for a period long enough to complete resumption, and had made known their policy, there was still great doubt whether the country would not shrink from the sacrifices necessary. But the sacrifices having been made, and the glorious results having been attained at last, the country does not want a change.

Democratic politicians do, however, They want a change in the offices, and care not a pinch of snuff whether business goes to the ad or not. Approaching deteat will make them desperate. Every scheme that dishonesty can suggest will be tried, within the next three weeks, to break the Republican hold upon Northern States, and these efforts must be met, shrewdly as well as resolutely,

if the good cause is to prevail. This is the time for business men to use their legitimate influence. They will not try to coerce voters, and would not win against Mule-Buyer Barnum if they should rely upon buying voters; but they have a vast power if they reason with voters earnestly, kindly and patiently. This is the time to show workingmen that a change of the tariff will not help them, and that such a change is really intended by four-fifths of the Democrats, as their votes in Congress have proved. This is the time, too, to show is not what they need, and to prove to them, by the record of many Democratic votes in Congress, that a Democratic victory would result in a financial revolution.

There is less fear than there was a month ago. But the Democratic demagogues now are warned to change their tactics, and from this time forward they will bend every effort to convince Eastern voters that Democrats never intended to disturb resumption or the protective tariff. General Hancock made a very stupid exhibition of hunself, but he only anticipated by a few days the line of argument which shrewd and unscrupulous Democrats will now adopt. The point for Repub licans to make, in every Eastern State, and at once, is that Democratic success necessarily involves a financial and industrial revolution. They have only to turn to the record in order to make the proof conclusive, and their victory overwhelming.

TO A "YOUNG VOTER."

"Bumptiousness" is so common a foible among the amateur politicians of the rising generation that the modesty and seriousness able notice: To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I cast my first vote for Tilden a few months after enving college. Then and two years later I voted for a Democratic Congressman. I voted in that way because I had a vague idea that the general faterests of the country would be promoted by a change f administration, which would put the political parties fairly abreast of each other. Our Protessor of History used to tell us about the advantages of the alternative action of political parties is England, France and other countries. The English precedent seemed to me of great value. I fancied that success would give the Democrats an opportunity for politica levelopment, and that defeat would be wholesome disipline for the Republicans. I thought that our politics

tion would put both parties on their good behavior. The argument still has considerable weight with me. I am almost persuaded to vote for Garfield, but am held back by this single consideration, which, perhaps, you can remove. Do not distrust my sincerity.

YOUNG VOTER. New-York, Oct. 4, 1880. We do not question "Young Voter's" sincerity, but we cannot help suspecting that he has misapprehended the Professor's theory. Whatever may be the "advantages of the al-"ternative action of political parties," the history of every progressive country shows that the development of political government is controlled by a single party organization. If political parties were simply artificial contrivances for conducting public affairs, their efficiency might be promoted by frequent changes of administration. Great parties have, however, historical foundations, such as broad divisions of opinion respecting national questions of paramount importance, and there are, moreover, natural causes of separation, whereby the hopes, faith, intelligence, activity and moral sense of a community are marshalled in one camp, while the fears, prejudices, ignorance, sluggishness and reactionary impulses of society are enlisted on the other side. There have been frequent changes of Ministry during the last half century of English public life, yet the great body of remedial legislation-Reform Bills, the Poor Law, Education Statutes, Disestablishment Acts-has been the work of the political organization with which Mr. Gladstone has been connected. An interval of Conservative administration like Lord Beaconsfield's is utterly barren, so far as domestic legislation is concerned, and with the return of a Liberal Government more is accomplished in a single session than their predecessors had done in six years. One party persistently retards while the other is imbued with the lucid intelligence, the resolute courage, the vitalizing energies and the progressive tendencies of

moral convictions.
So much for the "Englis's precedent." In France, likewise, the best elements of victory of the Republic has been the work of a single political organization, and a change of administration such as was effected on the 16th of May only creates disorder and demoralization. Nor need we go abroad for precedents. After many years of "one-sided politics" the opposition secured control of both houses of development." We now ask him to apply his own theory of the "alternative action of "political parties" to the order of things which he helped by his vote in two Congressional contests to bring about. Have these Democratic legislators passed a single useful or beneficial measure ? No: one. On the contrary, they would have plunged the country into abysses of financial dishonor if they had not been held back by the President and the Republican minority. Has the success of a party which had been defeated for so many years purified our politics? Has it raised the tone of the party itself? Has it educated the country? Has there been the slightest advance in any direction save a South solid for repudiation, rapacity, intimidation and ballot

pollution ? We hope, therefore, that "Young Voter" will be not only "almost" but "wholly per-"sunded" to vote for Garfield. Let him not repeat the fatal error of voting for candidates whom he distrusts, and with a party which he cannot respect. Let him dismiss from his mind this fautastic theory about the "alternative action of political parties." Let him ally himself with the party which has the intelligence, earnestness and moral sense of the best elements of political societywith the party which saved the Umon, emaacipated the slaves, established the National banks, resumed specie payments, developed home industries, and made American progress the wonder of the world.

THE "TARIFF CARD" CAMPAIGN.

It is a mistake to suppose, if any do, that the sudden uprising of popular sentiment upon the tariff has been the work of the politicians. So far as there has been any campaign upon the suljest, it has been the work of men outside of politics-employers and workingmen alike. Naturally the leading part has been taken by the manufacturers whose interests were threatened by the Democratic policy. They have aimed to influence efficily their skilled workingmen whose wages were to be affected by its adoption. There has been no concert of action among the manufacturers except that which naturally grew out of an interchange of what have come to be called "tariff cards" issued by various firms and addressed to the reason of their laborers. The latter have been in no sense "bulldozed." They have been shown that any tampering or threat to tamper with the tariff unsettles trade by the hesitation of manufacturers to enlarge works, by the running of some factories on "half time," and by the falling off in orders at one time in fear of Hancock's election. They have been shown by simple figures that the difference between the pauper wages of Europe and their own fair wages here is maintained chiefly by the tariff and the prosperity it has brought. They see that any reduction of the tariff business men that a change of financial policy must, as a first consequence, reduce their wages proportionately; and that a reduction to anything approaching the ante-beilum tariff, when the South ruled, as it hopes to rule again, would shut up the factories and shut out the workmen. These are potent arguments, which even the most simple-minded and prejudiced can appreciate. And the skilled workmen of America are by no means simple-minded. They are not mere ignorant laborers, but intelligent and thinking men; and it is evident from the testimony we have gathered, and which we publish elsewhere, that they have been set to thinking-and acting, too. The Democratic leaders have at last re-

cognized that this "tariff card campaign" is greatly damaging them in this and adjoining States. Mr. Kelly has been moved to utterance on the subject; The World pours out the vials of its wrath upon the heads of employers who "unduly influence the votes of their "workingmen," as if arguing with a man was equivalent to punching his head; and there is a general disposition of the Democrats to cry out, "Bulldozing!" But it will be found, if the evidence is examined, that of the following letter commend it to favor- this "bulldozing" is largely done by Democrats who are forced to oppose the party on the tariff question as a policy destructive to their prosperity. Let them go on with the ery, and talk of "black lists" once more. The array when made up will be of names honored in Democratic councils in the past.

The Republican party owes its grateful thanks to the genial Kentucky journalist, Henry Watterson, He knew all about William H. English, of Indiana and with half a dozen words could have defeated his nomination; but he knew Thomas A. Hendricks. too, and was quite willing to have English nomipated "just to make it pleasant for Hendricks." Mr. Watterson also made the platform with those had been too one-sided and that a change of administra-

three very powerful words in it, "for revenue only." These two bent plus he placed under the candidate that defeated his friend Tilden, and smiled when he heard the Convention howl with enthusiasm because they had nominated a man who, unlike Tilden, "would take his seat." And now all hands are laying it to the bent pins that he isn't going to "take his seat." Thank you, Henry!

Among the notes of alarm that the Democrats are sending out in order to save themselves in the Solid South is the statement that the Republican Congressional Committee have begun sending documents in that direction, and that among others they have sent "two large express-wagon loads of blank books, containing instructions for joint action' by the Federal Supervisors of Election and the Republican local committees. We fail so see anything specially threatening to free institutions or honest elections in such "joint action," but-" blank books containing instructions!" there's a mystery. The warning must have been given by some Democratic leader who had just received from moon-shining friends "an empty barrel of molasses full of

The person who presided the other night at the meeting of masqueraders who call themselves "Hancock Republicans," announced with cheerful seriusuess that they had enrolled "1,207 members who were Republicans, but favor the election of Hancock." Would it be asking too much that be should give the names of the "7" ? The 1,200 may pass for an innocent exaggeration. After these 7 get through with politics His Satanic Majesty may give them a chance to organize as " Liberal Chris-

A Democratic orator is reported as saying to a not over-enthusiastic audience, just after Ohio and Indiana had been heard from, "Our pickets have been driven in, but out of this nettle danger let us pluck the flower safety." Of similar tenor was the remark of that great Democratic leader, Jefferson Davis, when his pickets had been driven in and he seized the famous waterproof.

The American people will never condone the re-Never, never, never!

It does one's heart good to witness the red, genuine, solid satisfaction the Democrats are deriving from their reduced majority in West Virginia.

A Democratic correspondent of the Democratic from Indianapolis: "A member of the State Ceatral Committee said to me last night: 'English is naturally a miser in the follest sense of the term. giving them a large majority with help to prevent all uncertainty and dispute, and will save the business of the country a grievous affiction. His beggarly contribution of \$10,000 came in dribs them. A rag-picker has been thouse to a man to a fortune, yet no one would select such a man to rem a campaign in a great State like Indiana. While the Republicans were hiring men to make a personal canvass of every township, working up every little detail, Mr. English was saving his money for—well, he said the November election. He might as well save it all."

The suddenness with which that "329" foolery dropped out of the Bourbon organs almost took

THE TRIBUNE has all along insisted that the Demperatic campaign was nothing but a huge game of braz and bluster. The October elections have de-monstrated the fact so clearly that no one can

It's sad! But Kentucky didn't do her duty.

Tilden, in his dispatch to the Ohio Democrats, urged them all to come out and vote. Well, it appears they came out; but the trouble was the other tellows came out, too.

Forney has some first-class prophecies of is own to fall back upon to reconcile him to Hancock's defeat. On Jone 1, 1868, in a description of the Decoration Day observances at Arlington on the day previous, written by him as Washington correspondent and published in his Press, he said: "General James A. Garfield, the orator of the day, was in fine health and spirits. General W. S. Hancock, handsome but baughty. was not in the procession to the graves at all, evi was not in the procession to the graves at all, evidently hating the affair because it was not intended to monor the rebels. Hancock is evidently beginning to discover that he cannot be the Democratic candidate for President without turning his back on all those who stood by him. Bat what it, after all, he should lose the prize!" Hancock will lose his prize, but Forney will take one for himself as the champion absurdity of the canvass.

The Democrats have been asking, with a satirical air, of late, what had become of the old-time ke-

A Republican vote of 75,000 can be cast in New-York Cuy if the brown-stone vote is got out. It is dreams."

The only hope left for the Democrats is to get Charles Francis Adams to travel about the country and flourish his fraud brand.

Of one thing the Democrats can be very sure, and that is, they will never again have the Republicans at the disadvantage they have had them in this campaign. In other words, the Republicans will never again be compelled to fight the Solid South in one or two Northern States.

That Hancock Cabinet ——. But then, as Mr. Toots would say: "It's of no consequence."

As a wiper-out of Democratic majorities Mr. Blackburn is a success.

Colonization by Republicans, indeed! Here's a new version of the rogue's cry of "stop thief."

The Tammany General Committee has got evidence, it says, of colonization of voters in strong Republican districrs. Why doesn't it make arrests, then? Are they afraid of bagging all the repeaters which they sent out to Indiana and Ohio caped getting in jail there?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Fred. Marsden, the dramatist, sailed on Saturday, aboard the Egypt, for England.

Marie of Russia and Edinburgh is said to deeply desire to become known to and popular with the English people. She is described as genial, kindly, accomplished and highly educated, and her want of popularity is probably partly owing to her devoted attachment to her father and to his ideas of polities and government—ideas which do not correspond with those of the English.

Captain Eads will sail from New-Orleans for Mexico on November 4, accompanied by a party of engineers, who will examine the Istheus of Tehuantepec in order to verify the Captain's ideas as to its adaptability to the purposes of a ship railway. Captain Eads will, at the same time, endeavor to secure Government sanction for his proposed survey and to ascertain what the Mexican Congress will be willing to do if he decides to make the railway. Lieutenant-Governor Cautrell, of Kentucky, has

inst been married to Miss Cecil, of Danville, and a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer, after portically describing the satin and orange-blossoms of the bride, naively says: "The groom is an exceedingly fine and manly-looking man. He is tall, of commanding appearance, and was exceedingly handsome in a full dress suit, white satin tie, white kid gloves and patent-leather pumps." General Grant at Plymouth examined with inter-

est the sword of Captain Miles Standish, and visited the famous rock with his wife, who placed her cheek upon it. A file of veteran soldiers were presented to the General, who bowed and said: "Gentlemen, I am glad to meet you, and to see so many voterans.

I thought they had all gone West, where they say we have nothing but veterans." The General walked down the line and shook hands with each. Mounet-Sully, the great French actor, is gener-

ously ready to feel talent in a brother of the profession. An English critic in the course of a conversation with him pointed out this and that defect that he had observed in Henry Irving's rendering of "Hamlet." "It may be all as you say," replied the Freach tragedian, "but what does it matter # I can only tell you that Mr. Irving moved me as no other actor has moved me—and that is all I care The Prince of Montenegro is too much of a poten-

tate to take his walks in peace. When he sallies forth for his constitutional he is followed by an unarmed crowd of thirty, forty or tifty followers, by courtesy called a guard, who walk after him in indiscriminate baste, lostling and bumping against each other, with considerable swagger. When their master is not walking, the whole of these gen-

try squat about eating nuts, if they can get any, under the shadow of the wall of the palace.

THE STATE CANVASS.

General Hancock should never write another letter on the tariff " as long as human nature lasts." No workingman should be allowed to forget that the Democratic National platform, which declares for

a tariff for revenue only" would rule a Democratic Congress, and that a Democratic Congress would rule The Democrats are very quiet. It is the

silence of the "still hunt." It must not be forgotten that Mr. Barnum has promised to show the Republicans some "new tricks in November." Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, in a letter printed in The Syracuse Journal, says: "We are largely ndebted to the tariff discussion for our victory. Our friends in New-York and everywhere will do well to make the tariff question as prominent as possible through the remainder of the campaign."

The Republican who rests on his cars, in the idea that Obio and Indiana have made hard work in New-York unnecessary, is simply tempting a disaster. It is morally certain that New-York will vote for Garfield, but the Democracy is a big and not very scrupulous party, and will fight flercely for those 35 electors! votes. There must be plenty of hard work. The best time for complacency and could lence is—after the elec-

The Troy Press says "let Indiana go," and then turns and rends Mr. English in this fashion: "Ithas been proposed by The Louisville Courier Journal to get body else on in his place. It is idle talk, and will not make Mr. English give any more money than he otherwise would. Mr. English is an old-fashioned Democrat, and does not understand that it takes more money for the legitimate expenses of a National caswass than it did in his day."

The Republican party in New-York wants not only to elect Gardeid, but to elect Judge Folger, to insure a Republican House by electing Republican Congressmen in every District which can be carried. and to insure a Republican Senator by carrying tas Assembly. All this can and will be done, but let it be done by a big majority—one which will make disputa impossible, and of which the party can be proud. It need not be a long pull, for only two weeks remain of the campaign, but left to be a strong pull and a pull all to-

With both houses of Congress in the hands of the Democrats a close result on President may mean four months of quarrelling over the decision, with the business of the country paralyzed by uncertainty, With the Democratic leaders in desperation at the thought that this is their last chance of control, it may mean something worse even than this-it may not mean Cincinnati Engairer sends this fine tribute to English | even a solution by an Electoral Commission. The citizen who votes for Garfield and Arthur in the hope of

A home illustration of what would be the and grudgingly. He knows nothing of political methods, nor is he broad enough to comprehend given by The Troy Times; "At Hart's Falls the prothem. A rag-picker has been known to accumulate | prictors of the Cable Fing Mills pay their female spinners from \$1 to \$1.10 per day. The same service in Great Britain brings 40 cents per day. The smallest boy or girl in the Cable Mills gets the pay of a fullgrown man or woman in an English mill. The pay-roll of the mill at Hart's Falls amounts annually to \$100,000. With 'a tariff for revenue only' it would be \$40,000, supposing the volume of business should remain ine same as it is now. The officers of that company, as well as the operatives, are thankful for a Protective Tariff and the news from Indiana."

Ex-Governor Hoffman in his speech to the Democrats of Albany on Thursday night said: "I had hoped and believed that I should never again appear as an actor in public officies. But a condition of things has arisen which makes indifference and inactivity a crime." How happly the Governor deplets the hopes and beliefs he shares with his fellow-citizens! Too nuch praise also cannot be given to his forcible portrayal of an indifference and insettivity which amounts to a crime. If only State officials in Wallam M. Tweed's day had had such sentiments.

How fugged out the Tiden men appear by their efforts to carry this State for Hanceck.

GENERAL NOTES.

New-Orleans is threatened with a Celestial invasion. Ten thousand Chinamon are said to be planing a descent upon the city from Cuba. An agent recently has received orders from twenty planters for interest of this class. It seems that Count de Chambord did not

sk the Pope to earoli the name of Louis XVI, among these of the marty is to the Faith, but he paid for the printing. The fact is that certain French prelates took the initiative in collecting documents on the strength of which they might lay before the Congregation of Rites Count de Chambord, when appealed to on the subject. offered to bear the expenses attendant on collecting the documents, and also those incurred in proceeding with the "cause" before the Congregation.

Among the features of the programme of this: " Liberry to discuss the various measures at dinances of Government, but with the condition that 1 shall not aguate the public mind with its libusory delikoff to refer to certain organs insisting on the necessity of the participation of society in legislative as1 administrative daties. Such a plan, whether fassioned after the model of the representative chambers of Europe or the ancient Russian local assembling, does not enter late the present calculations of the Govern-

A weman has carried her point in the United States Courts. Judge Lowell has rendered a decision in Boston in favor of Helen M. Macdonald in her suit against John Shepard. The confest was waged over a strip of water-proof material which is designed to be sewed to the bot om of a lady's dress to protect it from moisture and dirt. The history of the littgation up to the present point has been interesting and somewhat unusual, and has also attracted considerable public at tentien from time to time, as sympathy for Miss Mas-donald in her struggle to obtain what she believed to be her rights has manufested itself. Lee feature that makes the history particularly interesting is that Miss Mas-donald has conducted much of the case herself, examin-ing the witnesses and even arguing before the courts.

While a congregation of 500 persons was leaving an upper room in which the third mass had been concluded near 3 anchester. Eurland, a fortnight ago, one of the beams running from wail to wall collapsed. A large portion of the floor gave way, precipitating eighty or a hundred persons into the schoolroom be neath, a distance of nearly twenty feet. A woman died directly after being recovered from the ruins, and twenty other persons were conveyed to the infirmary. five or six of them having fractured legs. There being only one way of egress from the room, those in that part of the caured nearest the altar had to be rescued through the windows by means of indders. Subsequent examination showed that the accident occurred through the giving way of an iron column supporting the beam.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The encouragement and protection of home labor may seem a smad matter to a Major-General was has a life draft upon the Treasury, but it is a life and death matter with the militons of workmen who depend upon their labor for their bread. What they coved is plenty of work and good wages. This is secured to them by a protective tariff.—[Albany Journai (Rep.)]

We have perused General Hancock's letter on the tariff. As we understand it, he extress with the platferm on which he stands. He believes in "tariff for revenue only." The industrial interests of this country, preferring presperity to ruin, do not. That's the points, General Hancock.—[Boston Transcript (Rep.) Mr. Barnum gave the Indiana canvass bis

personal supervision, and his expicits in Connecticut, and the well-known skill he has attained in using all the latter-day devices for carrying elections, heave no room for donet that the detect of his party was not due to any lack of money or hindering scrapics on his part.—[60s ton Herald (Ind.)]

BEN HILL TELLS WHO DID IT. Georgia is in a state of political excitement, Georgia is in a state of political excitement, ally considered that ooth States have gone Republicans, which settles the Presidential prespects of Harcock. Senator Hill, just from New-York, says that Bayard and Hampton are responsible for the loss of Irodana. "I think," said he, "that Hampton's speech at Staunton, Va., in which the South Carolina Scantor said, I ambere in delence of principles for which Lee and Jackson died, was very impositie. Hompton is no politican, and he should never be allowed to open his houth. Bayard's New-York speech, denoncing the Greenbackers, was also an unfortunate effort, as in drove fundam direct backers away from the Democrats, when they would have been united with our party in the great structed the speech had not been made. The speeches of Bayard backers away from the Democrats, when the would have been united with our party in the great strugge if the speech had not been made. The speeches of Hayard and Hampton were maded to every portion of Indiana and I behave that those two gentiemen were the cause of the Democrats losing that State."

A LITTLE FRANK TALK.

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From The Exchanged Whig (Dem.)

It is too plain for argument that if Northern Republicanism attests a loused cumity against the South, then in like manner Southern Democracy evines a seated detestation of the North; and it is further self-evident that as the expression of Southern Democracy is stronger and more emphatic than that of Northern Republicanism, so, if these expressions indicate the feeling of each section to the other, the South is convicted of the greater degree of bitterness. Contrast Northern elections with Southern, Look at Maine, indiana, and even Onio. Ay, look at every one of the Northern States and compare their Republican majorities with the Dimocratic majorities in the Southern States. In such a comparison the Northern Republican evidences of hate toward the South dwindle into insignificance beside the Southern Democratic testimony of rancer against the North.